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Our complete CATALOG of RARE PLANTS

RARE PLANTS

25¢ postpaid

Published every little while by the

OCT. 1954

RARE PLANT CLUB, KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

These REDWOODS Grow In ALL STATES

These two trees of the Redwood Family are NOT evergreen, but deciduous. Because they shed their leaves in winter, they are hardy in all states and even in southern Canada. Dawn Redwoods are growing in S. E. Alaska, Wisconsin and New England. The Baldcypress has been growing in Portland, Maine and in Syracuse, N. Y. for half a century. Fossil remains show that these two trees once grew over much of Europe, Asia and North America. As an accident of geological history, the Dawn Redwood survived only in China—and the Baldcypress survived only in our southern states, where it has learned to grow in swamps that would kill most Redwoods.

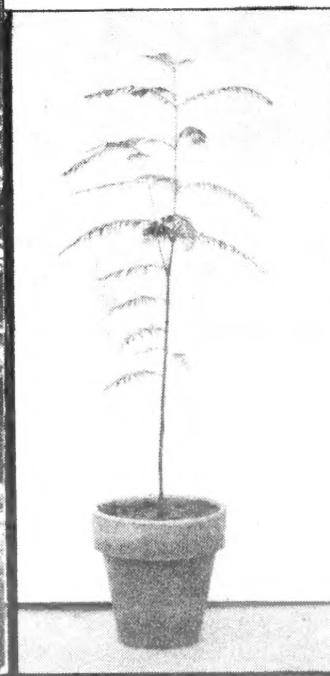
The Baldcypress is the FIRST tree of the Redwood Family—a new family name of TAXODIACEAE was created for it by British botanists in the early 1800's. The Dawn Redwood is the LAST tree of the Redwood Family, having been found still alive in China, only about ten years ago.

Today, there are perhaps 10,000 Dawn Redwoods growing in the U. S.—and only 1,000 in China. One of our baby Dawns ten inches tall was planted near Milwaukee four years ago. It has stood 38 below zero and is over fifteen feet tall today. In warmer climates, they grow even faster! It MUST have water plus DRAINAGE!

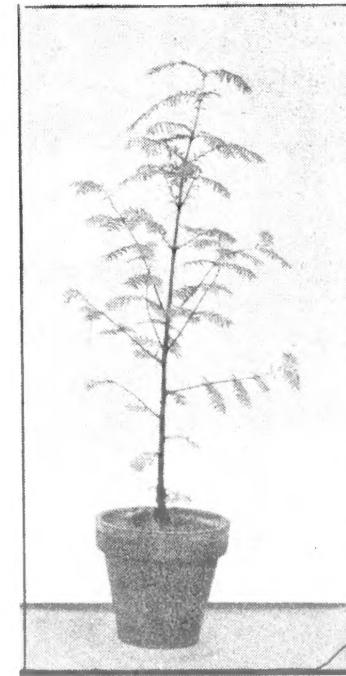
NOW—one or more species of our Redwoods are growing in 45 states—you too can grow a Redwood tree!



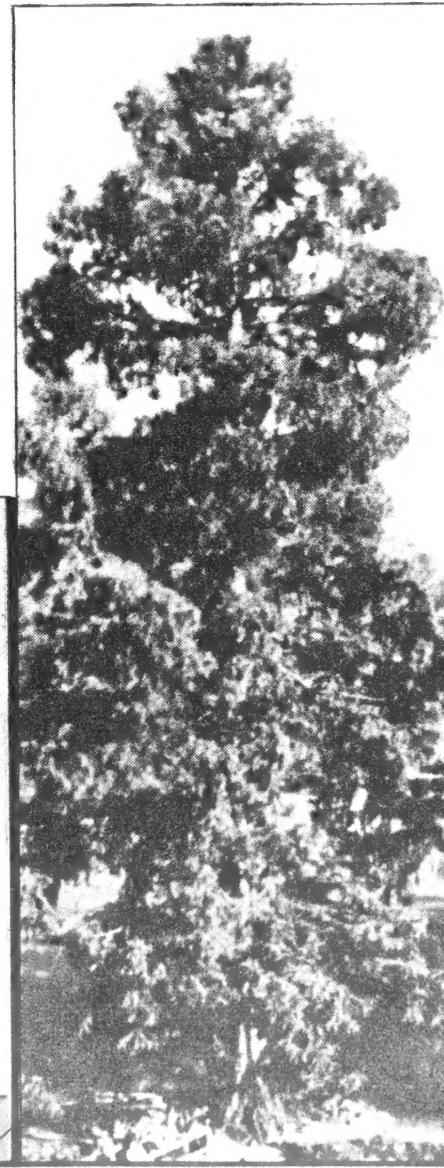
BALD CYPRESS

Taxodium distichum

Potted Size 3

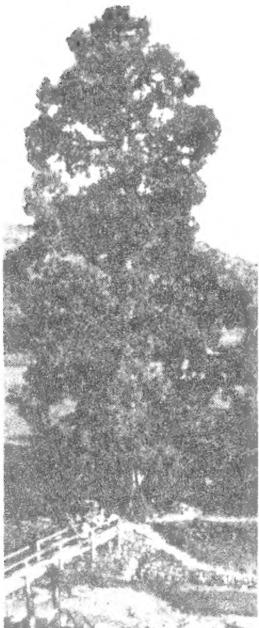


Potted Size 3



DAWN REDWOOD

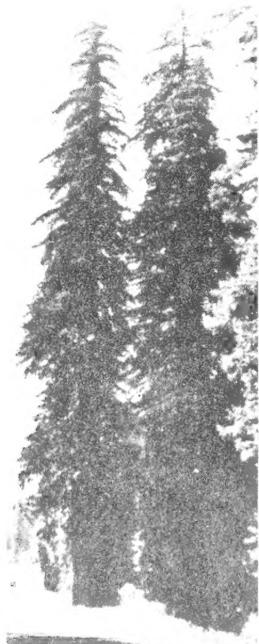
Metasequoia glyptostroboides



Metasequoia glyptostroboides



Sequoia gigantea



Sequoia Sempervirens

For ZONE 3

DAWN REDWOOD

An ancient form of Redwood Tree, believed extinct 20 million years ago, recently found still alive in China. "Needles" opposite instead of spiral, deciduous tree about 100 ft. tall, foliage light green, soft, fernlike. One of the most hardy of Redwoods, baby trees have survived winter in Boston, Philadelphia & Juneau. No more seeds from Red China—cuttings are now the only way. This tree and the "Bald Cypress", almost twins, hardy in cold states.

For ZONE 5

SIERRA REDWOOD

The largest, oldest and most spectacular tree on earth. Often lives 3 to 4,000 years. Young trees often flare at the base resembling an Indian tepee half-hid by branches which sweep the ground for centuries. Thousand-year-old trees have no branches for the first 150 feet. Foot-thick bark of light cinnamon-brown; foliage of tiny scales varying in color from bluish to golden green. Not good on a 35 ft. lot. From the tropics to "10° below climates"—most widely planted Redwood.

For ZONE 8

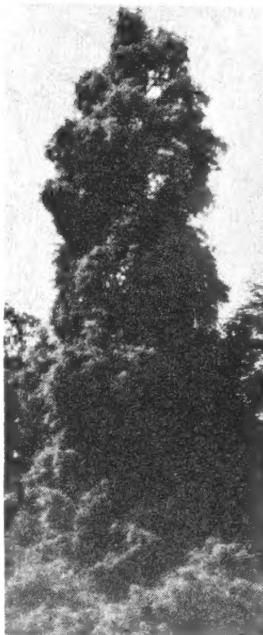
COAST REDWOOD

The world's tallest tree, more slender than Sierra Redwood. Dark brown bark, evergreen foliage coarsely fernlike, tree spire-like when crowded, grows 3 feet per year in right place. Sprouts new trees from stumps. Thrives in ocean fog, but also lives in hot, dry Spain along an irrigation ditch. Tender to cold below 15 above zero. Likes crowded forest conditions. May live 2,000 years; logs last centuries on ground. Burls (knobs) cut from the trunk, sprout shoots in a dish of water.

or warmer

BALD CYPRESS

In Dixie, this twin of the Dawn Redwood, unkempt in its native swamps, gives no hint of its beauty under proper cultivation. Away from swamps, it escapes diseases and pests, has no "cypress knees", grows to a broad stately column of dense, fernlike foliage which frosts to a rich orange-brown before falling. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, we took seeds from one 100 ft. tall and 101 years old—a beautiful sister of the Dawn Redwood.



Taxodium distichum

or warmer

JAPAN CEDAR

Erect, plume-shaped evergreen tree to 125 feet, with dark brownish bark. Often called plume cryptomeria—each branchlet a plume, each branch is a larger composite plume. Foliage dark green, coarse 3 or 4-angled needles $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long. Cones $\frac{3}{4}$ in., be-whiskered looking. Much grown in Japan and China, for beauty, for excellent lumber. Has proved hardy to New York, in sheltered spots, even to Boston. A whole grove in Severna Park, Md.

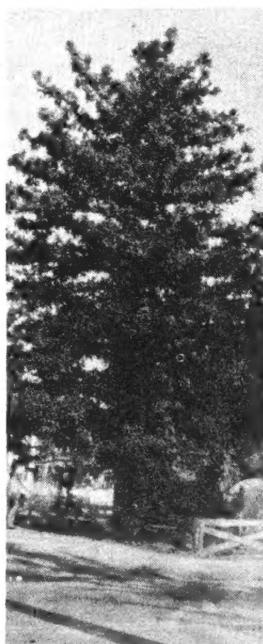


Cryptomeria japonica

or warmer

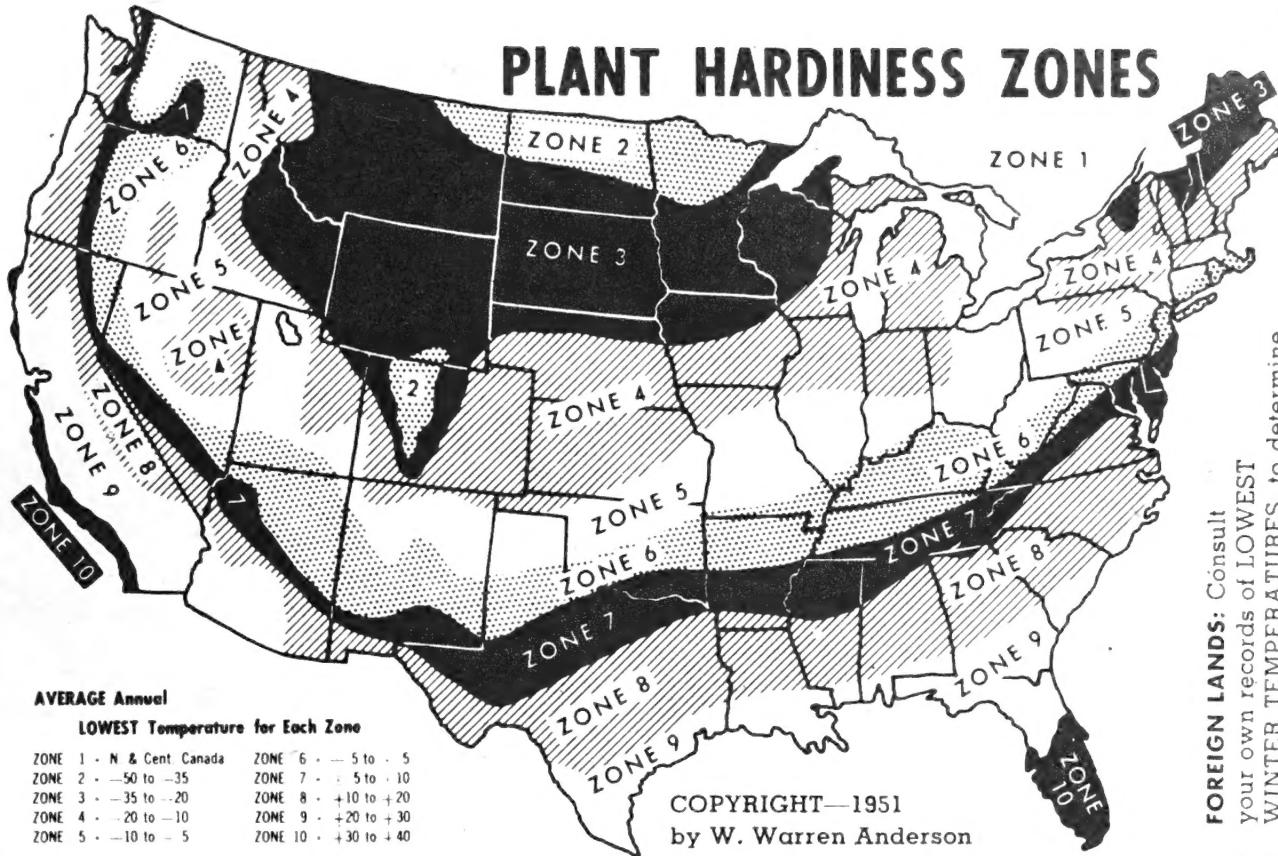
CHINA FIR

Evergreen from East Asia, up to 80 feet tall, with moderately slender trunk and very bushy "feather-duster" crown. Grown as far north as Pennsylvania but may die back in very severe winters, sprouts from stump becoming very bushy. Is safer south of Ohio River—two trees in Bowling Green, Va. over a century old, best in the U. S. Cones about 2 in. long, pine-like but with thin, sharp-pointed scales. A vigorous tree, suggests a girl with a "windblown bob", not for cold climate.



Cunninghamia sinensis

PLANT HARDINESS ZONES



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by W. Warren Anderson

FOREIGN LANDS: Consult
your own records of LOWEST
WINTER TEMPERATURES, to determine
which Zone applies to YOUR location.

ONES are an APPROXIMATE basis for choosing the kinds of plants which can survive AVERAGE winters. People who use EXTRA CARE, who protect plants with mulches, wind screens, etc., may succeed with a plant in places one or even two zones colder than is NORMAL for that plant. People who give NO special care may lose a plant, even in a normal zone, when the first "hard winter" arrives.

REMEMBER—ALL PLANTS when young, are more tender to freezing by two or three zones. The "infancy period" of all plants varies from a few weeks for annuals to 10 or even 20 years for a tree that lives several thousand years. The LOWEST winter temperatures each year for 40 years—recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau—were averaged to outline these zones. This study covered 1895 to 1935.

The Redwood Family (*Taxodiaceae*)

15 Living Species—(many extinct species)—for a variety of climates

"FERN-LIKE" FOLIAGE (except *T. ascendens*)

1. TAXODIUM--3 species, 6 or more varieties
T. distichum--Baldcypress. NOT a cypress, but the FIRST Redwood, gave the family its scientific name. Deciduous--to 160 ft. -- 750 years. Dixie. ZONE 3 to 10
T. ascendens--Pondcypress. "Little sister" of Baldcypress--deciduous--to 50 ft. -- 100 years or more. Next to smallest Redwood Dixie--seldom planted. ZONE 3 to 10.
T. mucronatum--Montezuma cypress. NOT a cypress, probably longest life of the family To 170 ft.--45 ft. diam. trunk. Evergreen in tropics, deciduous north. ZONE 9 and 10.
2. METASEQUOIA--ancient "fossil" lately found still living in western China. Deciduous. *M. glyptostroboides*--Dawn Redwood, 1 species. To 160 ft., 1000 years. ZONE 3 to 10.
3. GLYPTOSTROBUS--Chinese Swamp Redwood
G. heterophyllus--1 species--midget--to 35 ft.--very thick evergreen foliage. "Little sister" of Dawn Redwood--swamps. ZONE 9 and 10. *WHITE WOOD*
4. SEQUOIA -- 1 species, MANY varieties.
S. sempervirens--California Coast Redwood World's tallest--to 365 ft.--2000 years. Evergreen--BEST lumber. ZONE 8 to 10

Midget Redwoods—Hybrid Redwoods*

When present scientific studies are completed, it will be possible to list the Midget and Hybrid Redwoods by scientific names. Until then, our best guess is—the Midgets will be classed as a new SPECIES—the Hybrids will be called VARIETIES of the Coast Redwood. Now we have five Midgets. It appears that we will have 25 to 50 types of Hybrids.

"SCALE-LIKE" FOLIAGE (inc. *T. ascendens*)

5. SEQUOIADENDRON--1 species, 3 varieties
S. giganteum (*Sequoia gigantea*)—Sierra Redwood, Giant Sequoia, To 300 ft.--35 ft. diameter--4000 years--evergreen. ZONE 5 to 10
6. TAIWANIA--1 sp., Formosa and west China
T. cryptomerioides--Tiawania. Third tallest Redwood--to 200 ft.--evergreen--cone to 1/2 in.--like Giant Sequoia ZONE 9 and 10.
7. CRYPTOMERIA--1 species -- 12 varieties
C. japonica--Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar Evergreen--to 125 ft.--many DWARF varieties. Like Giant Sequoia. Cones 1/2 inch. ZONE 5 to 10. *WHITE WOOD*
8. ATHROTAXIS--3 sp., evergreen, Tasmania
A. cupressoides--Pencil Pine. Wood used for pencils. To 40 ft.--foliage scales tiny, hug twigs. Cones to 1 in. ZONE 8 to 10.
A. selaginoides--King William Pine. To 100 ft.--evergreen--cone and lumber very like the California Coast Redwood! ZONE 9 & 10
A. laxifolia--Hybrid Pine. Natural HYBRID of the two above. Evergreen--to 40 ft.--foliage tiny 1/4 in. scales. ZONE 8 to 10.

"ENLARGED-SCALE" FOLIAGE

9. CUNNINGHAMIA -- 2 species. Evergreen
C. sinensis (*lanceolata*)--China Fir. Lumber tree of China--to 80 ft. Exotic, bushy. Cones pine-like, leaves spiny-pointed. ZONE 8 to 10
C. Konishii--Formosa Fir. Evergreen--100 ft. Bark red-brown, silver-white with age. Foliage spiny-pointed--cone 1 in. ZONE 9 and 10.
10. SCIADOPITYS--1 sp., 2 vars., --evergreen
S. verticillata--Japanese Umbrella Pine. NOT a pine. To 120 ft.--6 in. coarse needles in whorl like umbrella ribs. ZONE 5 to 10

This is the ONLY study of WINTER HARDINESS of the 15 living species of "Redwood Trees"

✓ We discovered these in Calif. found ~ 6 ft tall in soys - white wood!
Zones 6-10

Zones 7-10

WHITE
WOOD

NEW PLANTS

We specialize in rare plants that you do not find in most nursery catalogs. Such rare plants usually cost more to produce. It takes several years to get a new plant, learn how to grow it, get a supply ready. Our list of rare and imported plants is continually expanding — we hope to have other new plants ready each year.

NEW PLANTS we hope to have SOON.
 A black-and-gold velvet "sweet-pea".
 A "camellia" that contains BLUE.
 A "crysanthemum" that grows on a bush.
 Several orchids native to Greenland!

World's Only GREEN ROSE

ROSA CHINENSIS - VAR. VIRIDIFLORA

Probably the most ancient form of rose-- has not yet learned how to make petals. Soft, yellowish - green sepals, slightly twisted, surround the stamens--each with a cherry-red stain at its base. As bloom matures, it turns more-yellowish inside, and the red stains become streaks, making a weird, unique rose--a strange novelty.

Typical rose leaves, medium sized and thin. Moderately thorny stems. May be trained as bush or climber. Potted plants from cuttings, small but vigorous growers. A FEW now ready. Each-\$4.75.

The REDWOOD ROSE

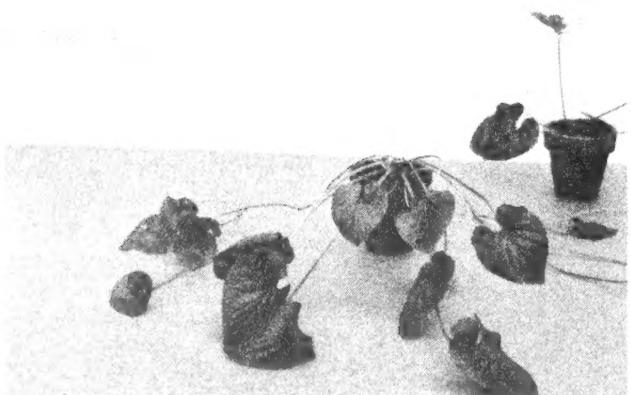
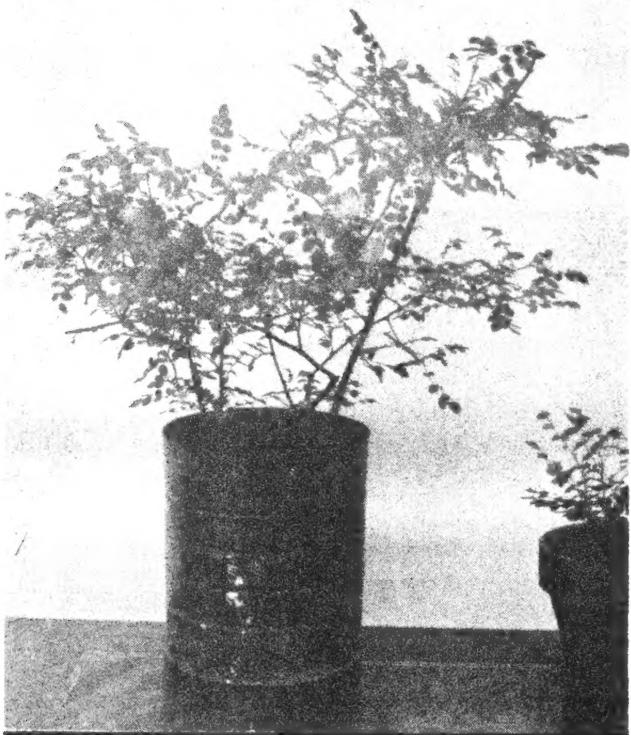
ROSA GYMNOCARPA

One of the world's smallest wild roses, Dainty weeping bush ideal for dwarfing in a pot--or may be grown to 10 ft. tall in favorable location planted. Small, neat leaves, moderate prickles. Flower wild rose color and shape, little odor.

Blooms early, in deep shade of giant Redwood trees--acid oak-leaf mold next best to Redwood humus. Same culture as ferns. We have some potted three years. We hope some day to offer this rose DWARFED-- as it should be even better. Each-\$4.75

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON VIOLET

Nearly a mile high on Mount St. Helena, on the path to the old Silverado mine, climbed by Robert Louis Stevenson in his honeymoon days, when he wrote "Silverado Squatters" -- we found this white violet. The path was carpeted with violet plants so tiny they looked like a dichondra lawn. The leaves' were 1/4 inch diameter and the violets only about 1/8 inch size. Beside the path, they were average sized plants and flowers, which suggests that this violet can be planted, grown as a pot-plant, or DWARFED. Multiplies fast, by both seeds and runners. Large potted plants-\$2.75 each. Small plants-\$1.00



MORE EACH YEAR⁵

When we get established at our new and larger acreage, with expanded growing facilities, a larger number of NEW and RARE plants will soon be ready each year. We have seeds of many that have never been in the U. S. before. We also hope to do more hybridizing—to produce new and improved varieties of plants.

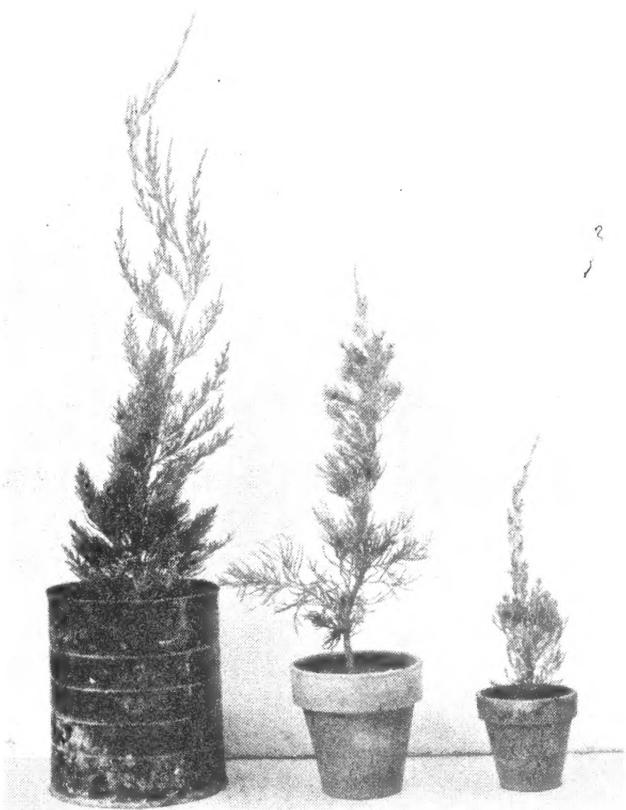
NEW PLANTS we hope to have SOON.
 A bamboo that stands ice and snow.
 A DWARF willow 2 to 4 inches tall.
 A 50 ft. fern that stands some frost.
 A plant that grows "honey" without bees.

CHINESE JUNIPER

Juniperus chinensis Var. torulosa

The rarest and most picturesque variety of this small hardy evergreen Chinese tree. Grows naturally in twisted shape. Slow-growing, may reach 40 feet in many years. Foliage light green, more open than most junipers. Makes a beautiful specimen tree. Smaller sizes are very fine for dwarfing—easy to get the distorted twisted shape so popular. Hardy in most states. Zones 4 to 10.

SIZES—1, 2, 3, 4. PRICES—B.



HINOKI CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis obtusa Var. compacta

This Japanese tree is probably the most beautiful of its genus. Slow-growing—may reach 120 feet when centuries old. Pyramidal, compact, with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets. The foliage is dense, flattened and frond-like, dark glossy green. Japan has huge, ancient Hinoki Cypress—and it is also a favorite subject for Bonsai, making beautiful potted dwarfs.

Zones 3 to 10. SIZES—1, 2, 3, 4. PRICES—B.



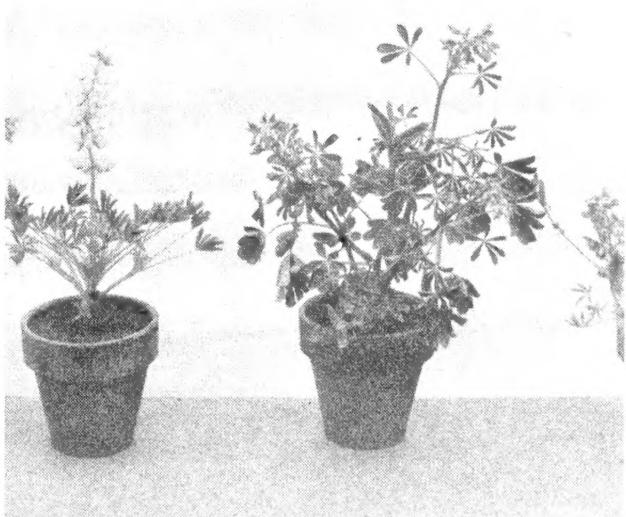
BLUE & WHITE LUPINES

LUPINUS BI-COLOR

In late Spring, miles of massed lupines turn the green hills near San Francisco to amethystine blue. Like small blue and white sweet peas, they are an annual, 6 to 12 inches tall. Neat leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets, in palmate arrangement. After pollination, the white center of the flowers turns wine-colored.

Next Spring, we intend to plant a solid bed of California orange poppies, with a border of these lupines. YOU could do the same. (Specially selected California poppy seed, same price as lupine seed.)

SEED of annual lupines--\$.50 per pkg.



FOUR RARE TREES to PLANT or DWARF



BIRD'S NEST CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
—var. *nidiformis*

Dense variety of graceful Lawson Cypress—50 to 100 ft.—likes water. Horizontal branches radiating from dense center. Few pests or diseases. Zones 5 to 10. Also fine for dwarfing—foliage like cedars.

Sizes 1-2. Prices A.



MIDGET ALBERTA SPRUCE

Picea albertiana
—var. *conica*

Dense midget evergreen from Canada. Very hardy. Zones 2 to 10. Foliage fine, medium-green. Slow-growing, larger in mild climate. Plant in any state. Superb for dwarfing or as tub tree. Easy to dwarf. We also have them 5 years old, already dwarfed. See our dwarfing folder.

Sizes 1-2. Prices B.

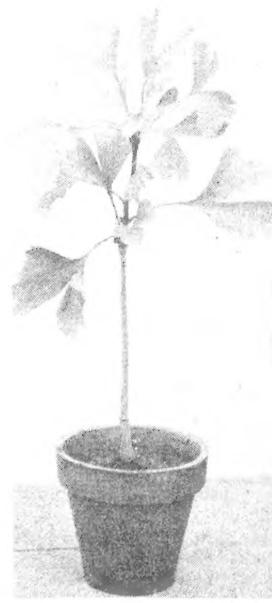


KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

Picea pungens
—var. *albertiana*

The lightest blue of the Colorado blue spruces—foliage bluish-white—grafted to insure color. A broad pyramid—grows about one ft. per year. Plant in any state—Zones 2 to 10. Stake in early years to insure upright growth. May go to 100 ft. Dwarfs easily to rugged shape.

Size 2 only. Prices B.



"Living Fossil" GINGKO

Ginkgo biloba

Ancient Chinese tree—fern-like leaves show relationship to ancient tree-ferns and cycads. Grew in N. America ten million years ago. May grow to 120 ft.—huge gingko in downtown Boston. Deciduous—Zones 4 to 10. A favorite in Orient for dwarfing. Sizes 2-3-4. Prices A.

GET THESE BOOKLETS

MUCH of the information in these two booklets, on Redwood Trees and how to GROW them, is NOT available anywhere else. It was gathered from five years of world-wide correspondence--from GROWING Redwoods--and from letters sent us by people who are growing our Redwood Trees--in the U.S., Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. These booklets cost thousands of dollars!

→ "You Too Can Grow A Redwood Tree"--by W. Warren Anderson. 16 pp., 11 photo illustrations, 6 x 9 1/4, paper cover--\$.50 Founder of the Rare Plant Club scores FOUR FIRSTS: (1) Photos of BOTH California Redwoods up to a century old, growing in eastern U.S. (2) Describes the complete "Redwood Family", 15 species plus 21 varieties, (3) Tells how to GROW them in other climates than California. (4) Tells where you can get baby Redwoods, SIX species NOW, others soon. Wherever the ground freezes in winter, the SPECIAL CARE described, is INDISPENSABLE!

→ 15 REDWOOD TREES and Where They Grow. By W. Warren Anderson. ONLY published description, photos and winter hardiness data of the 15 Redwoods (Taxodiaceae) that are still living -- with sizes and prices of these ready to ship. 6 x 9-- postpaid--\$.30

We also have Three Folders--10¢ each.

→ MIDGET REDWOODS--the five NEW varieties of natural dwarf Redwoods discovered in California. We alone have them.

→ YOU CAN DWARF TREES--tells how to get 20 baby trees to dwarf, and handbook.

→ "Redwoods of the Past"--by Dr. Chaney, University of California Professor who saw the Dawn Redwoods in China. 8 pp., 10 photo illustrations and world map showing where fossils of the Dawn Redwood and Coast Redwood have been found. The authentic story of the famous Metasequoia, recently found alive in China, after it had been believed to be extinct for 20 million years!

Our CATALOG of RARE PLANTS — 25¢ postpaid. Does not include baby trees for DWARFING—get our DWARFING Folder 10¢ postpaid.

BOOKS

BIG TREES. By Walter Fry, U. S. Commissioner and John R. White, Supt. of Sequoia National Park. xvi—152 pp. 40 photo illust. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 cloth—\$2.50. Fry lived beneath the Giant Sequoias 50 years—White 18 years.

REDWOODS OF COAST & SIERRA. By James C. Shirley—84 pp. 28 photo illus. 6 x 9 1/2 boards—\$2.00 Forester and botanist, former ranger-naturalist in Yosemite Park's Mariposa Grove of Sequoias, has studied them 25 years. Includes data on 13 members of Redwood family.

BONSAI Miniature Potted Trees. By Norio Kobayashi, pub. by Japanese Government. 177 pp. 109 photo illustrations. 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 cloth cover, with tree order—\$2.25; Alone—\$2.75 postpaid.

Other Trees Now Ready For ZONE 6 or warmer

DOUGLAS FIR (California)

Pseudotsuga taxifolia
Giant lumber tree of the Pacific Coast—to 300 ft. May grow to 35 ft. in 20 years. Not as hardy as the Colorado Douglas Fir. Zones 6-10 or Zone 5 if protected when young. An excellent companion for Redwoods. One of the best ornamental evergreens, a fine Christmas tree in a tub. May be sheared for hedges. Fine for dwarfing, has few pests. Prefers plenty of water, plus good drainage. Sizes 1-2-3-4-5. Prices A.



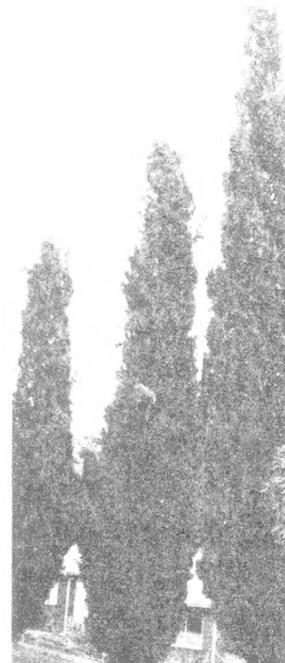
Estates, botanical gardens, parks and plant collectors often find here a few RARE plants available nowhere else.

For ZONE 7 or warmer

ITALIAN CYPRESS

Cupressus sempervirens

The world's tallest slender evergreen, narrow column to 75 feet. Dark green foliage like junipers. Plant as solitary specimens, as a pair at gates, of 10 ft. apart as a wall of green. Our trees grown from seed from famous Mokelumne Cemetery in Gold Rush. Wood durable as Redwood, lasts centuries. Zones 7-10. Dwarfed, makes accent tree in any collection. Sizes 6-7-8. Prices A. We hope to have small ones soon.



For ZONE 7 or warmer

MONTEREY CYPRESS

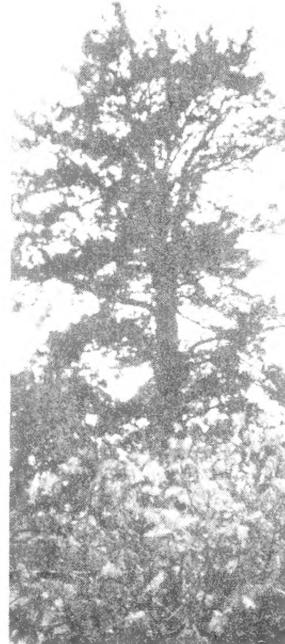
Cupressus macrocarpa
Famous wind-blown evergreen of Monterey seacoast—one of the best for ocean winds. Grows to 75 feet—then it spreads to as much as 90 ft. wide, often with trailing branches. Fine for windbreaks and stands pruning for hedges. Foliage like junipers, dark green. A favorite for dwarfing—easy to train to rugged shapes, stands abuse. Cones small, crumble to bits. Zones 7-10.
Sizes 1 and 5. Prices A.



MONTEREY PINE

Pinus radiata

World's fastest-growing pine—to 100 feet. We have one 30 ft. tall, 8 years old from seed. It stands ocean winds, long, hot, dry summers. Fine companion tree for Redwoods. Is now the leading lumber tree of rainy New Zealand—logged in 25 years! Needles 3 in a bundle, 4-6 in., bright green. Zones 7-10. For dwarfing, it grows shorter needles, stands abuse, easily trained to rugged shapes.
Sizes 1 to 8. Prices A.



For ZONE 9 or warmer

HORSEHAIR TREE

Casuarina equisetifolia

Not a pine, but called Australian Pine in Florida where it makes tall windbreaks along canals, growing 3 to 5 ft. per year. Probably world's best salt-water and alkaline-resistant tree—unsurpassed for planting in salt marshes or alkaline deserts. Can live in 10 inch rainfall or on stream banks. Needles fine as horsehair, in plumes like the Cassowary bird for which it was named. Fine for dwarfing.
Sizes 2 to 8. Prices A.



JELOCOTE'S PINE

Pinus patula

World's most beautiful small pine. Needles fine, flexible, light green, to 12 in. long. Droop-like green silk threads, open crown giving light shade, a decorative specimen to 50 ft. or more. Grows in damp shady canyons in Mexico, stands sun if well watered. Hardy only to 20 above. Zones 9-10. For dwarfing, grow to 12 in. or more, needles drooping to table top. Very rare in U. S. and very different.
Sizes 1 to 5. Prices A.



WE Stock now. We are moving. ORDER NOW

A PERSONAL MESSAGE

from W. WARREN ANDERSON

The Rare Plant Club can NOT move to a new and larger headquarters until 1955. While searching for new and larger acreage among the Redwood forest this summer, I was suddenly attacked by amoebic dysentery—a tropical disease now rapidly spreading in the U. S. as a result of the war in the Pacific. In a few weeks, I dropped from 180 to 135 pounds—and had to go to bed. I finally located a doctor who had handled this disease as an Army Medic during the war. Within two weeks, he had me back on my shaky feet and able to begin light work.

As it is now too late for our moving this year. As my health improves, I will do my best to see that our move is completed in the summer of 1955. Then we can soon increase our list of rare plants, grown from our large collection of imported seeds.

No one regrets the delay more than I do. We expect to be able to fill orders promptly this autumn. Please send your order as early as possible. Our shipments to northern states must stop in late November—to southern states by early December.

The RARE PLANT CLUB Has An INFINITE Job!

We are dedicated to the gigantic and ENDLESS task of making NEW and RARE plants available to you. We have set up sources in many parts of the world—we have many new plants growing here, many seeds yet un-planted. Some of our plants have never been in the U. S. before. Some have never been in cultivation anywhere—native WILD plants which we must learn how to grow.

After we learn how to GROW each plant, we must grow it in quantities and to an age sufficient for distribution. And we must publish cultural information to help YOU grow it in your climate.

To Get and Grow NEW PLANTS—Costs Money

Botanical gardens, universities and governments have funds to finance plant-hunting expeditions and research. We must depend solely upon the support of Rare Plant Club Members—who buy the plants we produce—who pay an annual membership fee to finance the costs of printing, mailing, list maintenance, filing, postage, etc.

MEMBERSHIP—

\$1.00 Per Year

This annual membership fee pays only the COST of preparing and mailing the Spring and Autumn Bulletins which we publish. These Bulletins describe RARE PLANTS which are ready for YOU to purchase if you so desire.

Our Bulletins cost MORE than the usual nursery catalogs. We cannot use the stock cuts, plants descriptions, etc.—because our plants are NEW—and we must prepare all this material ourselves.

Our thanks to the MANY who have helped by purchasing plants, by paying annual membership fees, by enrolling their friends, by giving memberships and rare plants as gifts. We hope that you can some day come to California, and that we can soon welcome you at our new and larger headquarters.

What YOU Get From Rare Plant Club MEMBERSHIP

1. Spring and Autumn Bulletins, describing rare plants, many of them available nowhere else, some of them never in the U. S. before.

2. You get the NEW rare plants FIRST. For the first year or so, our new plants are always SCARCE. MEMBERS come first—and should ORDER AT ONCE from Bulletins.

3. You will STAY ON THE LIST. At each mailing we make, we drop hundreds of names from the list, to save expense. MEMBERS are SURE to get every mailing.

4. Your support helps us to get, grow, hybridize and produce new and rare plants—more plants faster.

RARE PLANT CLUB 208 McAllister Ave. **KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA**